The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,201—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	1	0
Second do.	„	0	12
Third do.	„	0	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year. *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1983 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 15th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 18th November, 1881 at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st
of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 70
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, the 1st Dec., 1881.
SINGAPORE, on TUESDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
s.s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	...G. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage; &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,300	300	16th Nov.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins	2,700	400	7th Dec.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	21st do.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 6th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th Nov.
s. KHIVA	2939	450	M. de Horne	24th „
— HYDASPES	2264	500	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
s. ALENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	8th „
— MALWA	2800	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd „
Extra s. ONGOLLA	2825	530	W. S. Thompson	24th „
— KASHGAR	2827	450	R. G. Murray	29th „
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	Julius Orman	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
PESHAWUR	3900 600	E. J. Baker	18th Nov.
VENETIA	2726 450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KAISAR-I-HIND	1023 700	J. Babot	16th „
THIBET	2,603 400	W. R. Jordan	30th „
			1882.
CATHAY	2983 500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Return Tickets are now issued	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th November, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. Quarts .....Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints ..... „ 4-4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles .....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ..... „	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE. The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—Rampart Row, the Fort: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—Arsenal Road.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &C., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.
6, Hummum Street,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
MR. KELLAR,
THE GREAT AMERICAN PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
will give three more
SEANCES
at the above Theatre on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
Nov. 17th, 18th, and 19th.

[There will be NO PERFORMANCE on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, owing to an engagement at Lowjee Castle.]

ADMISSION:—Re. 1, First seats; 8 as., Second seats. Doors open at 8-30, performance at 9 o'clock.

Seats may be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bird O'Freedom.
Engineering.
Field.
Fun.
Graphic.
Home News.
Illustrated London News.
Illustrated Penny Paper.
Illustrated Police News.
Lancet.
Land and Water.
Life.
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.
News of the World.
Overland Mail.
Public Opinion.
Queen.
Reynold's Weekly News.
St. James's Budget.
Spectator.
Times (Weekly Edition).
Vanity Fair.
Weekly Irish Times.
World.

COOPER & CO., Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1882.

MESSRS. COOPER and Co. beg to remind their constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the 25th November, 1881, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER and Co. will be happy to forward Free their handsomely got up CALENDAR and DIRECTORY for 1882, which has been expressly designed to order, by Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, Printers to Her Majesty the Queen, containing their revised and enlarged list of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. TENEDOS will leave about 23rd November. Has excellent accommodation for 2 or 3 First Class Passengers. Moderate terms. Carries a Stewardess. Apply to Captain HARRIS, on board, or to
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET, from 1st December, a BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill; rent moderate. Apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow-street. House and Estate Agents.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1882 of all shapes and sizes. Christmas and New Year's Greeting Cards of best makers.

Oscar Wilde's Poems .....Rs. 6 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1881, at 4 p. m., to declare the result of the Poll held on 26th October last.

By order of the Directors,
KNOX & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, 14th November, 1881.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 1st day of January next, the RATE for PIECE-GOODS (pressed) from Bombay to Agra and Delhi and Stations beyond will be as follows:—

	per Bengal Maund	Rs. as. pies.
Bombay to Agra and to stations beyond Agra in respect of the distance to Agra	2	3 1
Bombay to Delhi (Local)	2	7 2
To stations beyond Delhi in respect of the distance Bombay to Delhi	2	6 7

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

No. 28, MEADOW-STREET.

THE following new goods arrived by the last Mail Steamer:—

Gentlemen's Dress Hats and Madras Felt Hats.
Do. Felt Black and Drab Hats.
Do. Helmets and Shooting and Tweed Hats.
Broadcloths, Tweeds, and Coatings.
Neckties and Collars of different shape.
Cashmeres, Venetias of assorted colours and qualities.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas with ivory fancy handles.
Baby's Christening robes.
Ladies' coloured serge for dresses.
Bridal Veils, Ladies Stays, &c., &c.

NEW LACES.

WHITE, CREAM, BLACK.

TORCHON—White.
2 as., 4 as., 5 as., 6 as., per yard.

POINT D'ALENCON—White.
6 as., 10 as., 12 as., per yard.

POINT DE BRABANT—White.
8 as., 10 as., 12 as., Re. 1-8 per yard.

POINT DE VENISE—White.
10 as., 12 as., Re. 1-0 per yard.

POINT DE PIEMONT—White.
10 as., 12 as., Re. 1-0 per yard.

CARRICKMACROSS—White.
Re. 1-0, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

SILK SPANISH—White.
Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

VALENCIENNES—White.
12. as., Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 3-0, Rs. 4-0, per piece.

POINT ANTIQUE—Cream.
2 as., 4 as. 6 as. 8 as. 12 as. Re. 1-0 Rs. 1-4 per yard.

POINT D'ALENCON—Cream.
6 as. 10 as. 12 as. per yard.

DENTILLE MIRECOURT—Cream.
Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0 per yard.

OLD VENISE—Cream.
Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

SILK SPANISH—Cream.
Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

SILK DE MARLEY—Cream.
Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

POINT ANTIQUE—Black.
4 as. 6 as. 8 as. 12 as. per yard.

SPANISH—Black.
8 as. 12 as. Re. 1-0, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0 Rs. 3-0 per yard.

SILK DE MARLEY.
Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-0 per yard.

PATTERNS POST FREE.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,260,596 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143
1873	£2,645,503
1888	£1,579,578
1878	£1,049,150

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street,

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A." Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz. Rs.	30 0	..... Rs. 25 0	..... Rs. 20 0
Dessert Knives	„ „	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork)	„ the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers („ „)	„ „	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	„ Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
COMPLETE SET, as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	64 8	53 8

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLEPLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel-silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash, per dozen Rs.	25 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	„ „	20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	„ „	25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	„ „	20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	„ „	11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	„ „	12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	„ „	12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	„ Each	1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	„ „	5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	„ „	3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	„ „	1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	„ „	2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	„ „	4 8	5 0
Ice Claws, Scissor shaped	„ „	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	„ „	2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	„ „	2 4	3 8
Soup Ladles	„ „	8 8	10 0
Sugar Slifters	„ „	2 8	3 0
Fish Helpers	„ Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	„ „	3 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,

Comprehending

12 Table Forks
12 Dessert Forks
12 Table Spoons
12 Dessert Spoons
12 Tea Spoons
6 Egg Spoons
6 Salt Spoons
2 Mustard Spoons
2 Gravy Spoons
1 Marrow Spoon
1 Chatni Spoon
1 Caddy Spoon
1 Sugar Spoon
1 Sugar Sifter
1 Pair Sugar Tongs
2 Pairs Ice Claws
2 Butter Knives
2 Pickle Forks
2 Sauce Ladles
2 Soup Ladles
1 Pair Fish Helpers
2 Pairs Knife Rests

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s LILY PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s THREADED PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

BEG to announce the public that their STUDIO, which has gone through great many alterations, will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 21st instant.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.	STATIONERY.
PICTURES.	INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.	BINOCULARS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.	ALBUMS.
'XMAS CARDS.	LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

S. ROSE & CO., THE MANUFACTURERS BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE, WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEWCONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use: Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals*, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

ELEVATOR

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ...Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete .....Net cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto, on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete .....Net cash Rs. 275.

Messes. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation ..... Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES

FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed manufacturers Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c.	Rs. 175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation	„ 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling ..... Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 0

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.. .....Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... „ 160 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for a month or two, a FURNISHED HOUSE at or near Byculla, suitable for a family. Apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow-street.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

ધી બાંબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લિમિટેડ.

ધી બોમબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Esplanade-chrase, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 14th November, 1881.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage, one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

MINIATURE KABUL MEDALS AND ROBERT'S CROSS.

THE undersigned have just received a first parcel of these—

Kabul Medals	Credit Rs. 20 0	Cash Rs. 18 0
Clasps—each	Credit Rs. 2 0	Cash Rs. 1 13
Robert's Cross	Credit Rs. 11 0	Cash Rs. 10 0

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ALIA.—A single application often cures the most obstinate ringworm and itch. Sold at LAWSON and Co., No. 22, Kalbadevi.

NO JIMMY.—It is'nt good enough, and mother says I must'nt.—JULIA.

WANTED, a certificated ENGINEER for a Spinning Mill, either European or Native. Appl. to "G.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a Bay Waler GELDING, broken to saddle and harness, to be seen at C. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a Child's PONY with Saddle for Girl or Boy. Bridle and leading rein complete, Rs. 80. "O.," care of this Paper.

LADIES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

THERE is nothing in the home telegrams to notice beyond what has already appeared in our Saturday's issue.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	13,87,094
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	„	26,787
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	1,84,238
Government Securities	Dec.	„	1,20,231
Loans	Inc.	„	3,04,151
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	11,55,301
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„	94,712
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	2,72,497

Although the Cash Balance thus shows a slight increase, the position of the Bank has not improved materially. In fact, the actual business demand has increased, whilst the addition to the Cash is derived from the Government Balances. We are not likely to see any alteration in the Bank's rates of discount arising out of this return, certainly no further reduction.

EXCHANGE to-day has ruled very steady, closing firm, although no higher in actual rates, which we quote as follow :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 31-32d.	per Rs.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 15-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 8d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8 1-32d.	„
France 3 „ „	2f. 14c.	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 premium, 60 days' sight 13-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been dull, with rather more disposition to sell than buy. Fours have receded to Rs. 101 13-16, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 110½ to ½.

SHARES are quiet but fairly steady. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 747½. In Press shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 21 in New India. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are somewhat irregular. Bombay United are quoted Rs. 10, and Khatao Muckonjee, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental Rs. 5 lower. Hindustan, however, have advanced Rs. 10, and Madras United Rs. 25 per share.

COTTON has been firmly held to-day, and sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy for New Cotton, which is stopping business. Old, however, is unchanged in value, and some 1,000 bales have been bought for export, chiefly low class Omras, at Rs. 163.

SEEDS are dull at unchanged prices. WHEAT is firm, and, if anything, the turn dearer for better qualities.

FREIGHTS show no quotable change. For Liverpool we still quote, 37s. 6d., and there is nothing doing for forward chartering, owners' ideas being above our level.

PIECE-GOODS continue very quiet, with no movement in values worthy of notice.

In COALS we have not heard of any fresh business, and prices are the same.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 12th November, as compared with the statement of the 5th November :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 5. Rs.	Nov. 12. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,40,521	58,27,615
Do. do. at Branches	12,27,177	12,53,964
Other Deposits	1,89,67,408	1,90,71,695
Post Bills	11,356	11,356
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,61,294	4,51,001
	3,71,75,756	3,88,40,605
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	53,60,400	52,40,169
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,28,273	10,87,912
Loans, on Security	1,06,86,629	1,11,41,780
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,661	2,403
Bills Discounted	78,50,785	90,06,086
Stamps	2,971	3,015
Dead Stock Rs. 3,49,180		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,25,000		
	3,24,180	3,24,180
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,84,297	2,78,009
Cash and Currency Notes	1,14,40,551	1,17,13,051
	3,71,75,756	3,88,40,605

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Lord Macduff,- 505 tons, Captain F. Tulloch, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 1,354 tons, Captain J. H. Torbock, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steamer Chiltern, 832 tons, Captain Walter Goodshall, arrived in harbour from Aden (5th Nov.), for repairs to the Telegraph Cable.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Coast and Cutch, with Mr. Damodhur Govindjee and family, and 177 deck passengers.

THE steamer Renfrew, 1,388 tons, Captain J. E. Steel, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Port Said (28th Oct.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE steamer Topaze, 1,262 tons, Captain F. W. Gray, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Port Said (29th Oct.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

THE ship Lord Lytton, 1,287 tons, Captain W. C. Seabrook, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (14th July), brought a cargo of 2,087 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE barque St. Helens, 450 tons, Captain E. Wood, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Mauritius (8th Oct.), brought a cargo of 7,046 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE ship County of Kinross, 1,641 tons, Captain J. D. Stroak, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Cardiff (4th Aug.), brought a cargo of 2,467 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE barque Kedron, 373 tons, Captain William Urie, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Mauritius (9th Oct.), brought a cargo of 7,700 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Visram Ebram.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Java, 943 tons; Captain J. L. Livingston, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Zanzibar, &c., brought the general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Watson and three children, Miss Parsons, and 51 deck.

THE ship Freeman Clark, 1,336 tons, Captain J. S. Dwight, which arrived in harbour on 13th instant from New York (20th June), brought a cargo of 44,000 boxes kerosine-oil, 5,000 boxes soap, and 400 barrels rosin. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Tharia Topun.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
13	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, Nov. 11.
14	Chiltern (s)	Goodshall	Aden, Nov. 5.
	Dido (s)	Gutmann	Hongkong.
	Euphrates (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
14	Clan Stuart (s)	Torback	Kurrachee.

The barque Lord Macduff, Tulloch to Chittagong obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Topaze, to Marseilles.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10 Algitha (s) ..... Barwise .... Cardiff, Sept. 21.
Chanda (s) ..... Russell ..... Bombay, Oct. 19.
City of Carthage ..... McPherson .. Liverpool, Oct. 6.
Lochee ..... Raeburn .... Cardiff, July 25.
Star of Albion .... Hughes .... London, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10—Steamers City of Agra, Orion, a steamer (showed P. W. T. D.) and 2 steamers (numbers undistinguishable). Ship Mactha Davis.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 111 bales hemp, Bhugwandass Cursendass; 12,207 shoolis coir yarn, J. F. Slaucman; 50 bales wool, and 100 bales rags, Gordhundass Bhugwandass; 15 bales wool, Khimjee Veerbhan; 111 bales cotton, Morarjee Cooverjee; 150 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co: 200 bales cotton, John Marshall; 73 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 101 bales cotton, Dewjee Jaywert; 48 bales wool, Petly and Co; 28 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 53 bales rags, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 55 bales wool, Rasoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.

Rosmore (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Gaingee Nurput; 400 cwts wheat, Megjee Pudumsey; 928 cwts wheat, Moty Jetha; 1,000 cwts wheat, Luckmidass Munjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Verjee Hemraj.

Copria (s)—375 cwts bones, Ally Mahomed Hassom.

FOR LONDON.

Inchkrona (s)—105 cwts oilbaunn, 4 cases peacock feathers and 1 bale hides, Rumbally Allyruss; 216 cwts oilbaunn, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 bales hides, Abdoola Noor Mahomed and Co; 1,240 cwts wheat, Jaitha Purshotum; 1,200 cwts wheat, Adjee Salmon and Co; 200 cwts wheat, Ruttonsey Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Gassels and Co; 176 cwts cloves, Jairam Sewjee.

Acacia (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Tickell and Co; 157 cwts horns, Esmail Peerdina; 4,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co; 17 bales hides, Rasoolbhoy Hambhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—300 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Darlington—3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co.

Hartlepool (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Camoo (s)—200 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam (s)—150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Athenian (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, 4,125 cwts mowrasced, 4,881 cwts rapeseed, Sawrafiowers and 2,520 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Scotia (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

Topaze (s)—12,400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 130 cwts horns, L. Singer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara (s)—507 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Helios (s)—65 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Helios (s)—2 cases rosa oil, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 1 pot sandal wood oil, F. M. Rahimbhoy; 25 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 52 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund; 18 bales cotton, Ramnaron Shewshuker; 30 bales cotton, Dunichund Fukirchund; 13 chests opium, Mumras Rambhugut; 20 chests opium, Mahamed Abubucker; 13 cwts cloves, A. K. Esmailjee; 1 pot sandal wood oil, and 1 pot rosa oil, F. Moosabhoy; 26 chests opium, R. Mahomed; 19 chests opium, Pestonjee Rustomjee; 38 bales twist, Tata and Co; 150 cwts sandal wood, Vinmadjee Gayarchund; 13 chests opium, Chimaniram Chotoolal; 25 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminarain.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Helios (s)—27 chests opium, Tata and Co; 46½ chests opium, Luchmondass Shewdass; 13½ chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 1 chests opium, Goolabroy Mungulchund; 51 chests opium, Tarachund Laxmidarass; 21½ chests opium, Esmailbhoy Nanjee; 23 chests opium, Rungoorah Hurbilas; 16 chests opium, Chimaniram Chotoolal.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

381-81—Tobin and R.—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Jiwanjee vs Bhunjeebhoy Jiwanjee Desai—Ardesir and H.
238-81—In person—Amabhoy Bhowanishanker vs Abdoola Hoosein.
296-81—Hope C. and R.—J. S. Forbes and another vs Bhanji Ranjee and others.
338-81—Janardhun and H.—Labchund Sewdass and another vs Shrikisson Balchand and others.
351-81—Shapurjee and T.—Ookabhoy *alias* Ookerda Khetsey vs Jemadar Wamanrao Govindrao and another.
371-81—Tyebjee and D.—Gordhundass Walljee vs Ruttonsey Walljee—Shamrao P.
379-81—H. Bicknell—Heerjee Bhojraj vs Narayen Purshotum.
389-81—L. C. Cama—Morarjee Mulchund vs Veerjee Jadowjee and another.
403-81—Payne and G.—Toolsa Nathay vs Moroba Govindjee and another.
405-81—Shamrao P.—Kedejurd Dadabhoy and others vs Nawabai.
413-81—Khunderao M.—Cassinath Harry Vakday vs Cursetjee Framjee Madan and others.
418-81—Hearn, C. and L.—Doosa Kirpal vs Jrut Kirpal.
420-81—In person—Muckoondrao Cassinathjee vs Rao Morojee and another.
430-81—J. Macfarlane—Sha Purbut Ludha vs Memon Hajee Allana Wydina.

FOR COUNSEL'S REPLY.

475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia—Hearn, C. and L.

LONG CAUSES.

7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Punja vs Bhimjee Girdhur and others—J. Macfarlane—Part heard.
493-80—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdool R. Hajee Allarakhia vs T. Henderson and others—Craigie, L. and O.
214-80—M. H. Khan—Harridas Odhowjee vs. Sukoobai—In person.
109-80—Khimjee and T.—Chatturbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.
616-79—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai and another vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others—J. Macfarlane and P. and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Gooroo Harrinarayen Gungadasjee Bawa Goorooo Muthooradasjee Bawa, deceased.—Tyabjee and D.—Ballakdasjee Bawa Gooroo vs Ramchurandasjee Gungadasjee—Crawford and R.—Part heard.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bawajee Gungadasjee Mathuradasjee Ramdasjee, deceased—Crawford and R.—Ramchurundasjee Gungadasjee vs Balakdasjee Bawa Gooroo Gungadasjee—Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

40-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Rahman Muslia.
96-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Nanabhoy Pandoorang.
193-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs A. M. Borges and others.
226-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Manecklal Nurrotomdas.
249-81—Smith and F.—Bai Shivkore and another vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub—Crawford and B.
327-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Hajee Taleb Arbee and another vs Zalukhabai and others—Hore, C. and B.
374-81—Sampson P.—Narronjee Dossa and others vs Luckmichund Vulubhram and another.
390-81—Craigie, L. and O.—R. A. Willis and others vs Madhu Bhimjee.
401-81—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Cassum and others.
421-81—Muljee and R.—Cursondjee Hajee vs Gunputram Hemjee.

LONG CAUSES.

254-80—H. Bicknell—Thacker Purshotum Kullianjee vs Hajee Ibrahimjee and another—M. M. Munshi—Part heard.
39-81—Tobin and R.—Bai Manockbai vs Bai Meherbai and another—Pestonjee K.
535-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Cursonjee Hunsraj and others vs Gungachurun Shivpursad and others—Tobin and R.
326-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Haroon Esmail and another—Smith and F.
339-81—Macfarlane—Ahmed Scorjee vs Chunda Ramjee and another—Nana and H.
343-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Hajee Esmail Seedick and others vs Hajee Dawood Hajee Sulleman and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 12.

Collins, Major, Yorkshire, on leave, from Naini Tal.

NOVEMBER 13.

Peile, Lieut., Comst. Dept., on leave, from Calcutta.
Probyn, Lieut., 17th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Bareilly.

NOVEMBER 14.

Trevor, Lieut.-Col., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Worlledg, Lieut., 7th Bengal N.I., on leave, from Lucknow.
Brown, Captain, Army Pay Dept., on leave, from Mhow.
Johnson, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Cavalry H. C., on duty, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.

Hadow, Col., R. A., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Nicolas, Major, R. A., to rejoin, to Poona.
Ebden, Major, 23rd Bombay N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 14.

1. There will be parade under the Adjutant at the oval at 6-30 a. m. on Wednesday next, the 16th instant. All members are requested to attend.

Dress—white uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

There will be no firing at the Coorla range on Wednesday next.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, November 9.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Happell, Acting Collr., Kistna, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. J. F. Smaith, to act as Dist. Judge, Godavari, during the employment of Mr. B. Horsburg on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. W. A. Happell to act as Collr., Kistna, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Horsfall on furlough or until further orders.

Surg.-Major J. F. Fitzpatrick, M. D., Zillah Surg. Tranquebar, to be (provisionally) Zillah Surg. and Supdt. of the Dist. Jail, Chingleput.

Mr. G. T. Mackenzie to be Asst. Comsr., Nilgiries, with effect from the 29th Aug., vice Mr. H. T. Knox, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Magte. Kistna.

Mr. A. C. Tate to be Asst. to the Collr. and Magte. of Malabar.

Capt. A. Awdry, R.E., assumed charge of the office of Pte. Secy. to H. E. the Govr., from Capt. W. H. G. Wyille, on 5th Nov.

The Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India has granted Mr. R. J. Misville, Covenanted, an extension of sick leave for six months and has permitted the following gentlemen to return to duty within the period of their leave :—Mr. J. Lee-Warner, Mr. L. Forbes, and Mr. A. J. Stuart, Covenanted. Mr. J. Pemberton, Uncovenanted.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. A. M. Davies, Supdt. of Police, Coimbator, to be Dy. Inspr.-Genl., Police, S. Range, vice Col. Swanston, who retires from the 22nd Nov.

Lieut.-Col. F. J. Hicks, Dy. Inspr-Genl. of Police, N. Range, to act as Comsr. of Police, Madras City, during the absence of Col. Drever on leave or until further orders.

Major G. A. Porteous, Supdt. of Police, Godavari, to act as Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, N. Range, during the employment of Lieut.-Col. Hicks on other duty, or until further orders.

Major W. H. St. A. Wilton, Offg. Supdt. of Police, Cuddapah, to officiate as Supt. of Police, Godavari, during the employment of Major Porteous on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. T. E. Thomas, Asst. Supt. of Police, South Arcot, to act as Supdt. of Police, Cuddapah, during the employment of Major Walton on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Y. Fullerton, Asst. Supdt. of Police, to act as Supdt. of Police, South Canara, during the absence of Mr. J. E. E. A. Boyd on privilege leave or further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. A. Cole, Dy. Colr. in charge of Treasury, Coimbatore, two months' leave on medical certificate from date of relief.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt W Stainforth having completed twenty years service, to be Major, dated 4th Nov.

Capt P. W. Watts, The Rl. Irish Regt. Garrison Instr., Bangalore, is granted furlough (m. c) out of India for 180 days, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Bombay or Madras.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe,—

Capt. A. Awdry, A. I. C. E., Ex. Engr. 2nd Grade, D. P. W., arrived at Bombay on the 31st Oct.

The unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Capt. A. Awdry, R. E. Ex. Engr, 2nd Grade, in G. O. G., dated 8th March, is cancelled at his own request.

The Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India has permitted Major A. D. Phelps, S. C., to retire from the list on his own application on 4/288 per annum.

The following order by the Officer Comdg. Nagpore Force, is confirmed :—

Appointing Capt N. J. Nugent, R. A., to officiate as Ex. Comst. Officer, Nagpore Force, from the 8th Oct., without prejudice to his other duties in room of Col. R. Q. Mainwaring proceeded on furlough, or until further orders.

Privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 7th inst., has been granted to Mr. H. Harrington, Supdt. of Madras Police.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North Western Provinces Gazette*, November 12.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Carter, Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Jaunpur, furlough to Europe for eleven months, with effect from the 10th Dec.

Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, C.S., Asst. Magte. (on special duty), furlough to Europe for twelve months, from 17th Nov.

The Revd. G. T. Carruthers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to be Chaplain of Moradabad.

The Revd T. B. Speedy, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to be Chaplain of the Lower Provinces.

Mr. F. L. Petre, Asst. Magte. and Colr., Bareilly, to be temporarily Jun. Secy. to the Board of Rev., N.-W. Provinces, during the absence of Mr. T. W. Holderness on deputation.

The Revd. P. Nicolas, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to officiate as Chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra, with effect from the date on which he received charge from the Revd. C. C. T. Fagan.

Major D. G. Pitcher, who reported his return from furlough on the 18th Oct., resumed charge of his office of Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lucknow, on the forenoon of the 21st Oct.

The services of the Revd. A. L. Mitchell, Chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept., with effect from the 1st Nov., 1881.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. O. Todd, A.M.D., to the Civil Medl. charge of Chakrata, in addition to his Milv. duties, vice Surg. E. A. Mapleton, A.M.D.

The services of Surg. Major R. T. Wright, M.D., Offg. Civil Surg., 2nd class, Jaunpur, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. O'Dowda, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Offg. in the 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade from the 20th Oct., the date on which Lieut.-Col. H. M. S. Clarke, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade, resumed charge of his duties as Offg. Asst. Inspr.-Genl., Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W. Provinces.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACONACHIE—November 12th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. A. Maconachie, M. D., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1881.

THE inquiries that have recently been made into the educational condition of European and Eurasian children in India show that there are in the provinces of India more immediately under the Supreme Government upwards of eight thousand children of the class referred to, who might be expected to use Indian schools. Of these fully one-half are receiving no education of any kind. This calculation does not include Calcutta, which has five thousand European and Eurasian children, of whom only one thousand are uncared for. Mr. Jacob's careful report shows the corresponding figures for this Presidency as follows. The total number of children of school-going age in the Presidency (including, apparently, the Presidency town) is 3,842, of whom 804 do not attend any school. The difference in the two sets of figures is somewhat extraordinary; and we may in passing express a doubt as to whether there is not some serious error in the figures for the Presidency towns at least. But the net result, in any case, lends great weight to the sympathetic and statesmanlike language of Lord Ripon in contemplating the state of matters revealed. The Governor-General reminds us that this European population, growing up in the midst of us, is entirely dependent for self-maintenance on the education it receives. It cannot hope to compete with the native peasantry in the avocations of manual labour, even if such labour were possible for it. Such a state of things can only result in misery to the individual and in danger to the State. These considerations, if that were all, would amount to a fair claim on the generosity of the European community and the help of the State. But there is more to be said. These children are the fruit of the policy, right or wrong, which brought their parents to India to do work which could only be done by Europeans. The climate is uncongenial to them, the bare cost of living in many cases is a heavy strain on their parents' incomes; and where the difference between European and native salaries is sufficient to keep the European and his family in comfort, or even comparative affluence, it cannot make up for the absence of those educational opportunities which "are now available at home even to the poorest of the working class." There is no want of good reasons why the State should, so far as it can consistently with its other burdens, come to the assistance of the class in question. The sympathies of all to whom the English name and fortunes are dear must flow of themselves to such a movement. And if that description does not apply to all native publicists, as we are satisfied it does apply to most, they may be expected on other grounds to sympathize with the efforts that are to be made to avert an obvious political danger.

As to the practical steps to be taken, there is a very substantial concord between the views of the two Governments. The Government of India, it is true, begin by rejecting the idea that European parents in isolated stations should be encouraged to make some use of the schools already provided for the native population. We have cited the opinion of the Government of Bombay on that matter, and expressed our concurrence in it. But it must be admitted that at present the point is not of much practical importance. The places at which the European finds himself without any school at all are precisely, we should imagine, those where the native school is of the rudest and roughest kind. We should like to see the experiment tried of sending a good native schoolmaster to one of these outlying spots, with the view of inducing the Europeans to take advantage of his services. But we admit that it would be an experiment, and that on the whole the Government of India are right in insisting on the necessity of separate schools for European children. Both Governments set aside the very injudicious proposals that an educational rate should be levied on the European community, and that it should be made compulsory on the European parent to send his children to school. We think that the name of the administrative genius to whom the second of these proposals is due should be disclosed. Given an educational famine due almost entirely to the want of schools or the poverty of the parents, it can have been no ordinary mind who proposed to turn the flank of the situation by passing a short Act in one clause which should make it penal for any one not to send his child to school. Was it Mr. Whitley Stokes? The proposal, whoever was its author, was hardly worth the discussion the Viceroy gives to it. And the same may be said of the European tax suggested. The objections to a rate of the kind are not exhausted in the few vigorous sentences in which the Governor-General brushes that proposal aside. "It would," it seems to him, "be a form of class taxation of the most indefensible kind, inasmuch as it would be paid mainly by persons who would themselves get no advantage from it. Where a tax is assessed upon the community at large for general purposes, the fact that an individual taxpayer derives no direct or personal benefit from the expenditure of the proceeds is politically a matter of no moment. But the case is different when a tax is levied on a very limited class for a special object. In the case of the particular tax proposed it is also to be observed that the classes who would most largely contribute are precisely those upon whom educational charges fall already most heavily, and who frequently pay for the education of the children actually dependent on them sums quite out of proportion to their income. To tax these further for the education of the children of parents less provident, or even less well-to-do, would be in many instances to inflict great and unreasonable hardship. Further, the imposition of an educational cess, if it were devoted mainly (as in fact it would be) to subsidising denominational schools, would at once raise up religious difficulties." The religious difficulty, to take only one of these, condescended on in this extract, would at once present most appalling features. No one who has not had occasion to inquire into the matter has any idea of the religious animosities which underly the efforts of the various denominations among us to provide for their own young and (very specially) for the young of other people. Peace is kept at present by a constant supervision of the barriers which divide the little folds from each other. The device of putting the various schools at different ends of the town is not without its use. But the man was walking on hidden fires who proposed that Roman Catholic Europeans should be taxed in support of Mr. Sharpin's proselytising energies, or that Scotch Presbyterians should be asked to contribute to the expenses of "Jesuit" schools. There are at least half-a-dozen North Britons in Bombay who would cheerfully go to prison for life rather than pay such a rate.

Setting aside these proposals, the Government of India proceed to select for special consideration the case of children belonging distinctly to the indigent class, "being either orphans, or deserted by their fathers, or illegitimate; or the children of men out of work or otherwise unable to support their families." A poor Government, as the Government of India is, must make distinctions in matters of this kind; and it will be admitted that this is the class of children who most need assistance from the public funds. It is true that the present educational plight of some few children of fairly well-to-do parents in up-country stations is at first sight not much removed from that of children who live near schools that are shut to them. But in the former case Government can expect a substantial contribution from the parents in complement of the moneys that may have to be advanced from the public purse. In the present case they are dealing with children dependent on what Government may do for them, and on private benevolence. It is to our credit as a community that Government are able from the experience of the past to rely on private subscription to the extent to which it does in these papers. But the figures quoted in the Government of India Resolution show that more must be done; and it is to be hoped that they will be a stimulus to those who can fill up the gap which the figures disclose. In the North-Western Provinces and Oude the only Protestant free school for orphans and indigent children is a day school at Allahabad, attended by about 90 children, while there are in the five towns of Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Benares alone 836 children attending no school. It is obvious that such a state of things calls for the increased efforts of Government and of private charity. A notable illustration of what private charity may do is furnished by the fact on which the Resolution naturally dwells with much complacency, that a single legacy (that of the late Misses Bruce, amounting to £80,000, and set apart for girls of the class described) is almost sufficient in connection with what the Local Government is already doing, to supply the wants of this the most needy class in Bengal. Turning to our own Presidency, we are bound to say that the figures in Mr. Jacob's report again appear suspiciously small. If, for example, there are only 32 children in Bombay kept from school by the neglect or poverty of their parents, against the 1,000 of whom the same thing is reported in Calcutta, we have indeed a new leaf in our civic laurels. If of these 32 it is true of only 7 that their parents' poverty, and not their will, consents, we have fewer of the poor among us than we had previously any reason to suppose. But the figures strike us as incredible. We have no doubt that a good defence can be made for them, as Mr. Jacob's report, which we hope to notice separately, bears every sign of careful and skilful workmanship; but we shall be surprised if it prove a defence that does not vitiate any comparison between Mr. Jacob's and those on which the Government of India resolution proceeds. Passing from this, we can only to-day further note the proposals of the Local Government with regard to these 70 children. With regard to the poor and neglected children of Bombay itself, "who are said only to number 32," it seems to have been at first proposed to provide for them by establishing a free ragged school. Subsequently the Director of Public Instruction, apparently on the advice of the City Mission, warmly advocated the addition of a boarding school, and Government stop to note that it was in inquiries made in connection with this proposal that the late Dr. Macpherson caught the disease by which "his useful life was terminated." Eventually both these proposals were withdrawn, and the 32 children in Bombay are entrusted to the care of our City Mission. For them and the rest of the 79 Government are prepared to sanction a small grant in aid of the payment of fees, and they intimate that they will not object, should it be found desireable, to legislate by way of compelling parents to secure for their children the advantages of such grant.

THE inquiries which we have been considering above have been conducted with a full measure of the leisure which attends most inquiries in a country in which officials, "high" and low, believe themselves to be harder worked than the members of their profession in any part of the world. It would be too cruel to attempt to trace the history of the investigation previous to the date with which the papers before us start—the 25th of March, 1879—when the (late) Viceroy stayed for a moment his warlike career to write a Minute on a Memorandum by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, and refer Minute and Memorandum to the consideration of the various Local Governments. Mr. Gonne is indiscreet enough to let out, in the preamble to the Resolution over his signature, that Lord Lytton at the same time ordered that the reports called for from the Local Governments should be submitted before the end of March, 1880. Naturally, perhaps, the date at which the reports called for in March, 1880, were actually sent in, does not appear anywhere in these papers; but they were not to hand on the 8th of July of that year, when we find that Lord Lytton's Government, at whom the Venerable Archdeacon had in the interval been discharging "a series of reports furnished at different times," sent a despatch to the Secretary of State, and submitted a series of proposals on the subject which it was prepared to sanction on its own responsibility. "To that communication no reply has yet (October, 1881) been received from her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State having intimated his wish to await a further expression of the views of the Government of India after the reports of the Local Governments had been received." It is perhaps fair to conjecture that the Secretary of State took up this position soon after the despatch reached him, and that he relied on an assurance that reports which were already four months late could not possibly be delayed much longer.

Mr. Gonne's preamble already referred to enables us to trace the current of this almost super-civilian energy along one of its side channels. The Government of India Resolution of November, 1879, was considered by the Government of Bombay almost immediately, and it was resolved as a first step that it should be forwarded to the two Bishops (or to be precise the "Bishop" and the "Lord Bishop," as they are respectively styled) of this Presidency, the Director of Public Instruction, the Agents of our two great railways, and the Secretaries of the Diocesan and Scottish Boards of Education. Having done that, it naturally behoved the Government to lie by until answers had been received from all these authorities. Unfortunately the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway had the indecency to keep Government waiting seven months for his reply: and it was not until July, 1880, about the time when the Viceroy and the Archdeacon attempted to persuade the Secretary of State that it was no use waiting any longer for the reports of the Local Governments, that our own Government was in a position to—"depute Mr. H. P. Jacob to conduct the inquiry into the education of European and Eurasian children in this Presidency." Mr. Jacob completed his task in eight months—a result which is extremely creditable to that officer. The time only exceeds by one month that which the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway took to answer a letter: and Mr. Jacob's task was of a kind which, we can see from his report, he still shudders to think of. He had to make "more than 800 communications with parents direct," to say nothing of inquiries made through school managers, district superintendents of police, political officers and the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. He had to arrange for "personally testing, whenever possible, the lists of children returned as not being at school." He had to deal with "two sets of returns containing in the aggregate not less than 80,000 separate entries." And, worse than all, "it became necessary to prepare an alphabetical list of all the names returned, and then to eliminate from it all superfluous entries. This operation required my supervision at every step, and took considerable time. Entries, for example, like the following would occur in the alphabetical list :

Smith, Edward.	Thompson, E.
Smith, Ned.	Thompson, Elisabeth
Smith, E. J.	Caroline.
Smyth, E.	Thompson, Bessie.
Smyth, Ned.	Thompson, E. Caroline.
Smyth, Edward James.

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Nov. 14.

The Viceroy reviewed the troops in camp garrison this afternoon on the parade-ground, numbering about 3,500 men. There was a large assemblage of European and native spectators. The troops were drawn up opposite the saluting flag as follows:—Infantry brigade consisting of the Northumberland Fusiliers, three regiments of Native Infantry, one company of Sappers on left, one battery of Artillery in the centre, with the 14th Bengal Lancers, King's Dragoon Guards, and another battery of Artillery on the right.

The Viceroy rode on to the ground in procession at a quarter to five, being received with a Royal salute from the battery on the right. On being joined by General Bright, his Excellency proceeded down the line from the right, the procession being headed by a detachment of the body-guard, followed by several staff officers, and the bulk of the body-guard preceded by the other staff officers brought up the rear. On the Viceroy taking up his position near the saluting flag, the Cavalry marched past in squadron, Artillery in battery, and Infantry followed in column of double companies at six column distance, returning again by companies in quarter column, and the whole Infantry brigade then forming up, marched past in line of quarter column. The review was brought to a close by all the troops forming into line and advancing in review order and saluting the Viceroy.

The dust, which was excessive, greatly marred the general effect from a spectacular point of view. The marching, particularly that of the Fusiliers and 2nd Sikhs, was excellent. The review was over before six o'clock.

Lady Ripon does not accompany the Viceroy by special train to Jeypore; in order to save herself a hot-day journey, her Excellency follows by ordinary train on Wednesday night.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO NIZAMGHAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The *Englishman* gives the following as further particulars of the expeditionary force to Nizamghat for the better protection of our frontier in that district. An advance is to be made at once to Nizamghat on the left bank of the Dibong, at the foot of the Chulikatta Mishmi hills, 30 miles due north of Sadiya. The force is to be composed of 300 rifles of the 43rd A. L. I., under the command of Major G. Beresford, and will start on the 5th December. On arrival at Sadiya the force will be further supplemented by a party of frontier police and Kampti militia, the whole body proceeding to Nizamghat. A portion of the rifles will stockade themselves at Mishmi Kotta opposite the Abor village of Bunjur, midway between Nizamghat and Sadiya, on the right bank of the Dibong, so that the Abors of Bunjur shall be check, guard the line of communication, and act as a support to the advanced party at Nizamghat. The latter on arrival at its destination will construct a stockade. A wing of the 37th N. I. stationed at Sadiya as reserve line will advance along the left bank of the Dibong. A fleet of boats will accompany the force. No path or route at present exists. The country north of Sadiya to the foot of the Mishmi Hills is dense primeval forest. A party of signallers and apparatus accompany the expedition, and it is hoped that signalling by heliographr will be established with Sadiya on arrival at Nizamghat.

A telegram dated Dibrooghur, the 13th instant, states that 300-men of the 43rd Regiment, under Major Beresford, reached Sadiya on Thursday, and Dibong yesterday morning. They start for Nizamghat to-day. A wing of the 37th consisting of 300 men, arrived at Gowhatty yesterday. They leave one company at Dibrooghur, starting immediately for Sadiya.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIA AND THE TURKISH FINANCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.

The Russian Ambassador has modified his demands respecting the war indemnity, and will not oppose the prior claims of foreign bondholders.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN SICILY.

ROME, Nov. 13.

A terrible explosion in a sulphur mine in Sicily has occurred, resulting in the death of fifty miners.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE OF FENIAN ARMS AND DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

An important seizure of Fenian arms and documents has been made at Bradford, Yorkshire.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Latest advices from New Zealand state that further arrests of Maoris have been made.

The trial of Te Whiti for sedition has commenced.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Booldana, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the morning of the 13th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the morning of the 13th instant.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong.

Suats firm.

Fair Dholera	4 3-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¾
4 ,,	91¾
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅜
5 French Rentes	117½
Bar Silver	51 15-16

Arrival—Lady Jocosta.

Departure—Alleghany.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 14, 8-40 A. M.

Mail-steamer Venetia, from Australia, arrived.

Mail-steamer Khiva, from Singapore, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 13.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 76·8 Farht.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

At 6 a.m.	78·1
,, 10 a.m.	85·1
,, 2 p.m.	90·0
,, 4 p.m.	85·9

The following telegram was received last evening at the Port Office from the Meteorological Reporter:—"There are still indications of bad weather."

A BRANCH meeting of the Western India Rifle Association has been sanctioned by the Council for Bombay, to be held at the Coorla range on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd December—Lieutenant Whitehead, B. V. R., Local Secretary.

ONE of the results of the visit of the Commander-in-Chief in India to Assam has been that the outposts on the frontier have been advanced from Sadiya to Nizamghat as described in our telegraphic columns. The *Englishman* remarks that this will give safety to the Lukhimpore tea interest, but may possibly involve the punishment of the aggressive Abor.

THE new Central Government offices at Simla are estimated, the Lahore paper says, to cost at least fifty-five lakhs of rupees. A wire tramway is to be constructed across the khud for the conveyance of stone, which will save the tedious laboriousness of having all carried by ones and twos on the backs of coolies for a distance of four miles.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) have received a *communique* on the subject of the rumoured resignation of Sir Ashley Eden. His Honour has no intention whatever of resigning his appointment until the expiration of his term of office, which will be in October next. Any rumour to the contrary is entirely without foundation. We are glad this statement has been made, and trust that the talk to which the rumour of Sir Ashley Eden's resignation gave rise will now die away.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that "another important attack is about to be made on the Indian Medical Service. All native regiments will gradually be handed over to the charge of native Assistant Surgeons. This information we have from home, and it may be some little time before the change takes place. The scheme may answer well enough in large cantonments, where serious cases can be sent to the brigade hospital; but it will be subject to drawbacks in small stations, where only native regiments may be quartered; and it will be a disappointment to the officers of native regiments and their families, who have hitherto had reliable advice gratis from highly-trained European medical officers."

THE Calcutta Municipality do not seem to be in a great hurry to allow their streets to be made use of by the Telephone Company. The *Englishman* says an application was made a short time ago to the Corporation to permit the erection of poles in the streets and brackets in the walls of private and other houses for the purpose of laying the wires over them, but the Town Council have decided to allow the matter to remain in abeyance until they learn what arrangements the Bombay Municipality come to with the agents of the Telephone Company, before making any concessions. A suggestion was made that one rupee per annum per pole or bracket was fair, but this too has not been decided yet. The Commissioners also were of opinion that the wires could easily be laid underground; but the agents have, we believe, informed them that at present there are too many technical difficulties in the way of carrying this out, but that should these disappear in future, they might adopt the plan of having underground wires.

IF nothing interferes with present arrangements, the *Englishman* says, the completion of the trans-Indus portion of the Punjab Northern State Railway has been fixed as follows. The line up to Nowshera will be opened for public traffic on the 1st December next, and up to Peshawar on the 1st January, 1882. It is impossible to say when the bridge over the Indus at Attok will be finished, though the Engineer-in-Chief has pledged his word to Government to have it ready by the end of 1882. The works, as far as they have advanced, do not point to any likelihood of these anticipations being realized.

WITH reference to the announcements of the Government of India that they will return the 67 lakhs they were compelled to draw from the Provincial Governments, and will also pay off 86 lakhs of debt, the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—We do not see that any particular fault can be found with the Government for the way in which it has resolved to apply the surplus it anticipates. The most ordinary prudence teaches a Government to reduce debt whenever possible; and at the same time honour and justice alike demand the restoration to the Subordinate Governments of funds furnished to the Government of India in obedience to a very grave necessity. But when the purse is full, the Government of India might indulge itself with a few useful luxuries. There are many ways in which a surplus can be applied, but we think that some of it might well be expended upon the Army. The Indian forces are presumed to be always on service; that is, the troops may be said to be under a permanent warning to be ready to take the field at short notice; yet, strange to say, the opportunities afforded the Army of acting together and learning campaign work are fewer in India than anywhere else. The ordinary condition of the Army is a distinctly anti-numerically small garrisons, kept as distinctly apart as possible. There is no attempt ever made to concentrate on selected points, with the rapidity of a force acting under an emergency, a brigade drawn from two or three neighbouring garrisons. And the valuable means of instruction for officers and men afforded by camps of exercise are not so much ignored as undervalued. The Government admits that the Army ought to be fairly exercised, and ought to be taught to act in bodies; but it cannot stand the expense, and therefore it places economy first and warlike efficiency second. There may be an excuse for this when the Treasury is driven hard to find funds for the purposes of the Government; but when the Treasury is full the Government should remember that it is of no very great use to wear a sword, unless the hand is perfected in the use of the weapon.

Truth says:—"I recently drew attention to the omission of two Indian Princes' names from the Army List. They have now been replaced there, and figure amongst the "non-effectives." I fear, however, that the fighting Maharaja of Gwalior will hardly appreciate the questionable honour of being made a "non-effective" English general.

WE (*Daily News*) learn by special telegram that at the opening ceremonies of the Yorktown celebration a quarrel arose about precedence between the French and German guests, who accordingly were not present. The position of the German flag on the President's boat was the cause of the disagreement. Our correspondent says that the French show much jealousy of the Germans.

THE *World* says:—Sir Garnet Wolseley was actually agitated last week. While attending on the Duke of Cambridge at a review of troops on Southsea Common, Portsmouth, he left the K.C.B. decoration. Intrinsically the cross was of little value; but it was jewelled, and consequently was said to be worth fifty guineas. The three thousand troops on parade were not, however, permitted to break up line for the purpose of searching for it. A reward was offered by placard, and the military police sounded an alarm. Soldiers and civilians turned out by the score, and a corporal of the Engineers was the lucky finder, and received from the hero of Commassie a sovereign.

THE Inter-Oceanic Yachting Company's s.s. Ceylon left London on October 16th, and proceeded to Southampton, where she remains to take up her passengers for the proposed nine months' cruise. She had on board a party of ladies and gentlemen interested in her success, and had a very pleasant passage down the Channel.

IF we are not mistaken, the ladies referred to in the following para. which the *World* prints, are Mrs. Bagot and Miss Vernon. Mrs. Bagot was the plaintiff in an action brought to prove her husband's will, his brothers contesting the legitimacy of her child and the soundness of her husband's mind. She gained her case. Her sister was escorted to Delhi from Poona to give evidence in the case by the officer who is the defendant in the new suit, and that fact formed an interesting incident for the cross-examiners. These fresh law proceedings will no doubt re-open some questions which all parties thought were over and done with. The following is "Atlas's" para.:—"A *cause célèbre* is likely to occupy the attention of the law-courts before long, an action for breach of promise having been commenced by a young lady of good position, whose sister's name figured prominently in an Irish law-court a short time ago. The young lady in question has travelled far in pursuit of the faithless one, and has at last brought him to book."

WE (*Globe*) shall watch with some curiosity to see what will come of Mr. Lepel Griffin's challenge in the *Times* to the gentleman who purveys Indian correspondence for the *Morning Advertiser*. Mr. Griffin undertakes to pay £1,000 to any charity which Major Ashe will name on production of the correspondent who was described by the latter as having received the Amir at Charikar, and afterwards shared Mr. Griffin's interview with his Highness at Zimma.

BY way of answer to the recent manifestations of the Italian pilgrims in Rome, the Democratic party in Florence have organized a demonstration in honour of Savonarola, who, as we are reminded, was tortured and burnt in 1498 by the agents of Pope Alexander VI. The demonstration, which took place was of a simple and solemn character. The procession, with flags and music, repaired to the great square, where they deposited a crown of flowers upon the monument of the Italian preacher and reformer

"ATLAS" writes:—The Duke of Hamilton must regret having destroyed Preakness, the American-bred sire of Fiddler, although the horse had, since he was put to the stud, become such a savage that it was dangerous to approach him. It is a noticeable fact that Music, who had previously produced only non-stayers, should, when mated with the American horse, prove the dam of Fiddler, for whom no course is too long. Without joining in the scare of the American invasion, the very great superiority of Foxhall to our three-year-olds should cause us at once to look into our system of breeding, and see if in some important respects the Americans have not the advantage of us; for it must be remembered that it is since the close of the civil war in 1865 that they have devoted themselves to the production of the galloping horse, whereas previously only the trotter was thought of; and yet they have already taken our highest honours from us, in addition to the principal race in France. In the two-year-old Gerald they have probably the means of inflicting further discomfiture upon us; and the state of things prevailing should set us thinking seriously of the reason of that to which we cannot close our eyes.

THE *Daily News* says:—How do French duellists manage so very skilfully not to hurt each other much? Every one who fences knows that in five minutes of an assault either he or his opponent, or both, is likely to have been "buttoned" in a fatal place—heart, or lungs, or liver. Yet the French fight for half-an-hour by Shrewsbury or any other clock, and no one is much the worse. A duelling sword is a deadly-looking weapon—so light, sharp, and well balanced that it seems, like the spears in Homer, to be literally thirsting for the blood of men. But this weapon in the hands of French duellists merely scratches like a bodkin. For example, the Baron Barden Hickey has just fought M. Taine, not the author of the book on "English Literature," but the editor of a paper called *L'Etoile Francaise*. They tossed "rough or smooth," or otherwise, and M. Taine won choice of swords. Baron Harden Hickey won choice of ground. In a couple of rallies they used to M. Taine's swords, and set to work with the brands of the redoubted Harden Hickey. In the third rally M. Taine was touched in the upper arm. In the second affair, not being quick enough in his parry of tierce, he was touched in the arm again. In the fifth *reprise* Baron Hickey had him on the hand, and the seconds said M. Taine could fight no longer. This bloodthirsty fray endured for more than half-an-hour. Did both fencers "play for safety?" Our old English duellists, by the Serpentine, used to get to closer quarters, and, even when run through the body, would pink their adversaries. These were unscientific days, however, when fighting was no farce, and they have other ways of doing these things in France.

LABOURERS POISONED IN A DRAIN.

THE adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of Babajee Rama, Rama Krishna, and Dadoo Wagnak was held at the Coroner's bungalow, Byculla, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Crawford watched the proceedings on behalf of the Municipality.

Govind Ramjee said.—I am a sub-inspector in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. I have been so for the last seven years. I was in charge of the work of cleaning out the Frere-road sewer, and received orders for doing so from Inspector Brennan. The sewer was never before cleaned out to my knowledge. No manhole opening was found on the surface. I did not open them from the top, because there was no way of finding the openings. I did not ask anybody about it. We have been finding out manholes in other drains by sending people in. It has been done in No. 3 ward. I have never cleaned out any sewer in which this has been done.

The Coroner.—Do you know for a fact that this is done?

Witness—I have seen it done.

The Coroner.—In cleaning out this sewer did you receive any special instructions from any one? Was this the first time an order was given about waiting one hour? What are the instructions about going into sewers when they are opened?

Witness.—The order is to wait for an hour until the stench passes off. I saw that rule carried out in the Frere-road sewer. We guessed the time. Before sending men in I myself was to go to the manhole to ascertain if there were any stench.

By the Jury.—I went to the manhole and ascertained that there was only the ordinary sewer stench—a stench similar to that at the other manholes. I know that working in a sewer is sometimes dangerous; the stench there is very strong. It was exactly an hour between the opening of the sewer and the time when the deceased went in. The third deceased did not hesitate to enter the manhole. He went in voluntarily, and was not afraid to do so. I did not observe the roadside gratings on the Frere-road. They are visible, and I have seen them since the inquest began. I was present when the sewer was being cleaned in front of the European General Hospital. The work was stopped because of an excess of sewage. It was the usual sewage stench. The distance between the manhole opened in front of the European General Hospital and closed on account of excess of sewage and the manhole into which deceased went is about 300 paces. The sewer was not ventilated between these two manholes. All the ventilation was to the north of the opening into which the deceased went. The contents of the sewer were solid and liquid; the solid consisted of sand and soft stuff. It was blackish in colour. There was no unusual stench when the deceased went into the sewer. There was no nightsoil in it.

The Coroner (to the jury).—If you think no more evidence is necessary, I will read over the evidence given in order that you may come to a verdict.

Mr. Crawford.—Can I address a few observations to the jury?

The Coroner.—I think the jury might like to hear you. It is my duty to tell the jury that you are here representing the Municipality. You know that the Municipality has got plenty of money, and can afford to be represented, but the friends of the deceased cannot. He (the Coroner) trusted, however, that the fact of Mr. Crawford being present would not influence their minds in giving a verdict, and he hoped he would first confine his attention to pointing out facts, so that the interests of the friends of the deceased might not be jeopardised.

Mr. Crawford said he did not appear there as representing the Municipality of Bombay in any sense that could be considered antagonistic to the interests of the friends of the deceased. He appeared on behalf of the Commissioner to watch the inquiry, and to assist as far as he was able in elucidating the matter; and if the deaths of these poor men were due to the carelessness of any subordinate in the municipal Office, the Municipal Commissioner was quite as anxious as the jury to have that brought out, but of course he was naturally solicitous that all municipal servants should have their interests watched as far as may be necessary. He would not trouble them by going through the whole of the evidence, but he would like to point out one or two things which might possibly have escaped their notice, particularly with reference to the construction of this drain, and these should not be lost sight of. He would ask the jury to look carefully over the plans, as he thought it quite impossible for them to have to understand the matter thoroughly without seeing them. They had had it in evidence that these works were going on under the immediate superintendence of a sub-inspector of the Municipality; also that there was a standing order of the department that labourers were not allowed to go down into these sewers until some time had been allowed to elapse, in order to admit of the gases escaping. The Frere-road sewer was badly ventilated—he might almost say that it was unventilated. It was an appliance; a kind of trap especially adapted for catching everything solid that could possibly be caught. He thought he would be able to show that there had been a serious mistake as regards this sewer. Of course it was impossible to say who was responsible for it but at any rate they would see that from the southern end the sewer ran down with an easy gradient to the point where there was what they had heard described as a double curve. From that point running to the Carnac bridge the sewer rises. It was intended, as Mr. Ormiston told them, that the point where the double curve was should have an outfall. In fact there was one at one time but the Reclamation extended beyond this, and there was not one there now, except that liquid matter could percolate to a certain extent through the loose rubble. He thought it was quite impossible that this could be called a fair outfall; there was really a blocking up of the outfall. It was impossible that the sewer could run down into the hollow in that way unless intended also to have an outfall at the lowest point. The intention to which he had referred appeared to have been abandoned, and the outfall had got covered over with rubble. The effect of this naturally was that a trap was formed which carried a great deal of solid matter. The position of that double curve was not far from the point at which the accident took place, and he thought, about half way down the slope from the Carnac bridge, and of course there would be the very point where the sewage and the solid matter conveyed in this sewer would collect. The ventilation, as Mr. Ormiston told them, was entirely confined to such ventilation as could be given by the roadside gratings. So long as there was rain-water the escape of gas would be prevented, and in the same way the access of air from the exterior would be impossible. So long as they acted as syphons they would prevent ventilation. The ventilation at the Carnac bunder was really the only ventilation the sewer had. Such conditions as these, he could not help thinking, must be a state of things specially calculated to give rise to the generation of a large quantity of gas. Taking this in conjunction with the fact that there was this hollow where the motor impulse was, or rather some distance on each side, the hollow tending towards that point, they had the conditions necessary to make the drain as dangerous as it could be. They would remember that during the sixteen years or more during which the Municipality had been in existence their servants, had been engaged in cleaning sewers in Bombay four or five times longer than the Frere-road drain, and yet there had never been an accident of this kind. He was told that many of the sewers that smelled the least were the most dangerous. He thought the inquiry would convince them that there was no blame attaching to the sub-inspector in charge of the work, and it seemed to him that the man did what he was told to do. He was told to allow a sufficient time before permitting the men to enter the sewer, and he allowed it to elapse, and there was nothing to lead him to think that the drain was not, as Mr. Ormiston thought it was, a tolerably clean drain.

The Coroner said.—And now, gentlemen, in proceeding to consider your verdict, you will remember that you were sworn to deliver that verdict according to the evidence placed before you. That evidence has now been read to you. The main heads of that evidence which will enable you to arrive at a true and just verdict may be divided thus:—1. The identification of the bodies of the deceased. 2. The cause of death. 3. The cleaning out of the Frere-road sewer. 4. The quality of its contained sewage. 5. The construction of the sewer and its ventilation. 6. The sites of the manhole openings, and the system of opening sewer manholes that are covered by road metal. 7. The duty of the three deceased and of the officers in charge of the Frere-road sewer. 1. *The identification of the bodies of the deceased* calls for no further remarks than that they have been identified separately and sufficiently identified. 2. *The cause of death* is stated by the Surgeon to the Coroner to have been suffocation due to the inhalation of mephitic gases in a sewer. This evidence is supported by the testimony of witnesses who saw the three deceased men go into the Frere-road sewer in apparently good health, and who saw their bodies taken out of that sewer dead. There is no other cause of death deposed to, or even suggested; and the occurrence of the deaths took place on a public road on a clear afternoon. 3. *The cleaning out of the Frere-road sewer.*—There is no evidence to show that this sewer was ever cleaned out since it was completed in the year 1875. Its cleaning out was first begun early last month, and was not completed on the day when this inquisition began." The Health Officer says that it could have been cleaned out; irrespective of the memorandum, exhibit A, that was sent in by the inspector of the district, "owing to the fact that the Fort drains are being cleaned out at present." The question is, whether this sewer should be cleaned out, the Health Officer mentioned the two main sewers, namely, the Falkland-road and Oomercarry-road sewers as sewers that are cleaned out every year; the other sewers, he says, "are only cleaned when obstructed and found to be dirty." There is no evidence that any special report was made to the Health Officer that this sewer required cleaning out; the work appears to have been undertaken as a matter of routine. 4. *The quality of the contained sewage.* The evidence of the Health Officer is that the Frere-road sewer "receives sewage from a part of the eastern portion of the Fort, including the European General Hospital, and nightsoil of the European General Hospital is carried by that sewer." He further says "the impurity in this sewer was not greatly increased because it carried nightsoil." The inspector of the district says that when he ordered the sewer to be cleaned he "did not know what quantity of sewage was in it, as I had never seen it opened." He also says "it only receives sewage from the buildings on the Port Trust property, and no nightsoil connections are made in it that I know of except that from the servants' privies in the European General Hospital. No nightsoil is removed by carts and without a direct order to do so; in that case your verdict will be that a rash or negligent act has been committed. Your duty is responsible, and you must discharge it in accordance with your oath. But again I would remind you that these deaths have resulted in a somewhat peculiar way, and that they could only have been anticipated by giving a very close attention to the details of the construction of the Frere-road sewer, and to a no less careful examination of its contained sewage. If then you find yourselves entitled to return a verdict of accidental death you will do so, and that verdict will not prevent you from expressing your opinion as to any precautions which you may consider to be necessary in the future, in order to lessen the number or entirely prevent the occurrence of other similar deaths."

After some deliberation the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deaths of the three deceased were caused by suffocation due to their having inhaled mephitic gas in a sewer into which they had gone." The jury were of opinion that the precautions taken in the standing orders of the Health Department were in some cases insufficient; also that sufficient provision should be made for the families of the deceased.

The Coroner.—Then you attribute the blame to no one?

The Foreman.—We do not.

The Coroner.—You are unanimously of opinion that these deaths occurred accidentally, and that no blame attaches to any one?

The Foreman—Yes.

The Coroner said that the jury had nothing to do with provision for the families of the deceased. Mr. Crawford, however, stated that inquiries had been made by the Municipal Commissioner in regard to this subject, and he believed that not only would some provision be made for the families of the deceased, but that the men who had acted so well would be rewarded.

OPIUM REVENUE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THE following table shows the amount of opium revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1881-82:—

	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
LATEST MONTH.			
Estimate	47,00,000	26,83,000	73,83,000
Actual	63,16,125	21,92,700	85,08,825
Better than Estimate	16,16,125	..	14,25,825
Worse than Estimate	..	1,90,300	..
EIGHT SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM, SEVEN MONTHS			
PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.			
Estimate	3,76,00,000	(1,63,54,000	5,39,54,000
Actual	5,01,92,597	1,26,60,525	6,28,53,122
Better than Estimate	1,25,92,597	..	88,99,122
Worse than Estimate	..	36,93,475	..

INDIAN SALT REVENUE.

WE have been supplied by the Department of Finance and Commerce with the following comparative abstract of the Indian salt revenue, miscellaneous receipts excluded (in thousands of maunds and rupees), for the six months, April to September:—

	1874-5	1875-6	1876-7	1877-8	1878-9	1879-0	1880-1	1881-2
BENGAL.								
Qty. Mds.	4226	4285	3996	4521	4560	1827	4924	4733
Duty Rs.	13391	13786	12901	14534	13746	13795	14088	13486
INLAND CUSTOMS								
Qty. Mds.	1782	1831	1916	2090	1852	2328	2617	2001
Duty Rs.	5202	5395	5731	6161	4931	5756	6446	7393
MADRAS.								
Qty. Mds.	2802	2966	2801	2949	2699	2856	2974	2818
Duty Rs.	5100	5415	5290	5388	6712	7142	7436	7044
BOMBAY.								
Qty. Mds.	1453	1624	1678	1985	1891	2006	2164	2085
Duty Rs.	2937	3475	3311	3867	4647	4938	5410	5213
SIND.								
Qty. Mds.	79	116	111	152	52	52	59	82
Duty Rs.	42	57	57	77	57	130	147	204
BRITISH BURMA.								
Qty. Mds.	370	521	447	343	348	476	521	560
Duty Rs.	79	92	80	66	59	74	88	115
TOTAL.								
Qty. Mds.	10712	11343	11006	12040	11402	12545	13262	12279
Duty Rs.	26851	27920	27371	30093	30168	31835	33615	33455

Note.—This table only shows the amount of duty collected at the rates per maund current in each province. The quantity on which Excise Duty was collected is not included.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, King's Own Lancaster Regt., Colaba band-stand, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 13th:—Oorun (s), from Cutch. Yesterday:—Chiltern (s), Aden; Dido (s), Hongkong; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Clan Stuart (s), for Kurrachee.

BAND AT COLABA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Battalion (King's Own) Royal Lancaster Regiment at the Colaba band-stand this evening:—

Serenade	Staudchen.....Schubert.
Operatic Selection	The Princess of Trebezonde.Offenbach.
Valse	Aerial Spirits.....J. Hecker.
Grand Selection	Patience.....A.Sullivan.
Valse	Spring Flowers.....Bousquet.

'GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.'

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Topaze, Cameo, and Darien, entered, and the s. s. Jeranos and India left, the dock on Sunday; and the s. s. Renfrew entered it yesterday.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Sookia Satwa, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. City of Baltimore, had his left leg fractured yesterday by a bale of cotton falling on him from a sling.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Valjee Jeewanjee, a cooly, while carrying a bundle of goods on his head and following a cart loaded with bales of cloth, going along the Market-road, yesterday sustained a fracture of the right leg, the result of one of the bales falling on him from the cart.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of the cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 12th instant:—1 horse (lame), 1 pony (overloaded), bullocks 10 lame, 20 with sore neck, and 6 emaciated. Total number of cases 38.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY AT KHETWADY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the last month was 5,330. This gives a daily average attendance of 172. The number newly admitted during the month was 1,337. Of the entire number 1,002 were Parsees, 2,136 Hindus, 1,223 Mahomedans, 171 Christians, and 828 low castes.

THEFT AT MATHERPACADY.—Mr. D. Mayne residing at Matherpacady and Messrs. Seargeant and Raymer reported to the police on Sunday last, the theft of sundry articles, consisting of two silver watches and jewellery, wearing apparel, cooking utensils, and cash, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 372-15, during the previous day, while their house was left in charge of their cook, who is said to have since absconded.

* THE DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—Rama Luximon, an inmate of the Sassoon Reformatory, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yesterday with having on the 28th ultimo assaulted Bhawoo Suntoo and thereby caused his death. Four witnesses were examined for the prosecution, their evidence being similar to that adduced before the coroner. The case was adjourned for further hearing until to-morrow (Wednesday), and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Walter Cotton, a seaman of the British ship St. Holmes, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with assaulting Charles Jackson, a seaman belonging to the same ship, on the 10th instant. The prisoner, it appears, assaulted the complainant, with a tar-bucket. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and said he was sorry for having assaulted the complainant. He was convicted upon his own admission, and fined Rs. 10.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.—By all accounts the young Nizam has made favourable progress in his studies under the superintendence of Major Wilson. A short time ago he was examined in his English and Oriental studies, and we believe his Highness acquitted himself very creditably in both. Now that Captain Clerk has returned, Major Wilson's relationship with the young prince will cease. Mr. Krohn, who has been acting now for some months, we are glad to learn, has been confirmed in his appointment of tutor to his Highness.—*Deccan Times.*

HIGH COURT,—NOVEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A CLAIM MADE BY MR. KESSOWJEE NAIK,

KESSOWJEE NAIK *vs.* SAKARCHAND NAGARDAS.

THE Advocate-General, Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the defendant. The plaintiff's claim was that he might be declared entitled to recover from defendant Rs. 34,000, the balance of Rs. 2,00,000 entrusted by him to the defendant for the purchase of shares of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, and to recover the value of 305 shares which had been detained by the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment to-day, said that in this case Nursey Kessowjee, the son of the plaintiff, having purchased a large number of shares in the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company in November, 1878, for the December settlement, found himself, as the time approached, unable to take them up. His father, Kessowjee Naik, came to his aid, and engaged to take 500 shares at Rs. 400, which was a price considerably lower than the average rate at which Nursey had bought the shares Kessowjee was himself short of ready money, but a large sum was due to him by the Mazagon Manufacturing Company. For part of this the company accepted a bill for two lakhs of rupees, which, having been endorsed by Kessowjee and the defendant, Sakarchand, was discounted by the Bank of Bombay. The sum thus realised was placed in the hands of Sakarchand, who a few days afterwards received the further sum requisite to make up the full amount of two lakhs of rupees. Sakarchand was to receive the shares bought by Kessowjee Naik, and to pay for them out of the moneys placed in his hands. It was to retain them until they were resold, and then pay the proceeds into the Bank of Bombay. If the Mazagon Manufacturing Company should be purchased by Government, the bills, it was said, were to be realised by the company, and then Sakarchand was to hand to the bank the certificates and transfers of all shares remaining unsold. In the meantime he would hold them as security against his own endorsement of the bills. The bills, after several renewals, were paid at the end of 1879. It was not till then that Sakarchand, being freed from liability, could fairly be called on to give up the shares to Kessowjee Naik, together with any balance that remained unexpended of the two lakhs of rupees which he had received on Kessowjee's account. Notice was given to him in February, 1880. He asserted that he had long ago accounted, and that no balance remained in his hands. The plaint was filed on the 30th March, 1880. The claim was for an account of money given to the defendant "to pay for and to take up from Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee certain shares in the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company which our client had arranged with Nursey Kessowjee & Co. to purchase." The answer was that Kessowjee having bought "Vaida" shares in spinning and weaving companies, had borrowed two lakhs to pay for them; that Sakarchand had stood as security for the money; that he had rendered a full account, and declined to give over the shares until exonerated from all liability to the Bank of Bombay. Sakarchand did not, in this correspondence, set up any formal acquittance, nor had he relied on such an acquittance as a defence in his written statement. It was urged by his counsel that, as he acted merely in the capacity of a friend having no personal interest in the transaction, he was not under any obligation to keep an account in the sense that he might properly be held answerable for any money which he could not thus prove to have been expended by him. Accounts in the form of memoranda were, it was said, presented and accepted, and admitted as correct. He did, in fact, receive 300 shares and pay for them, though in the case of some of them the transfer was not completed and the money paid until after the 6th December, 1878, the last day to which Kessowjee Naik's mandate or commission, in the first instance, extended. The transfer of shares in the case of a number, the sellers of which insisted on having the buyers' names, were accepted, it was said, in fulfilment of the inandate, though the completion of transfer was not completed until some time afterwards. By alleging a settlement of accounts, Sakarchand virtually admitted that he was liable to account, but with or without his admission there could be no doubt "that a person who was dealing on another's account ought to give the truest account of what he has done. It was of no consequence that Sakarchand acted gratuitously. There was a fiduciary relation constituted between him and Kessowjee by his accepting Kessowjee's money with mandates to take up the shares rightly tendered to him, and on this ground he was bound to account to his employer. Such being the responsibility accepted by Sakarchand, they had to see how, on the evidence, he had satisfied that responsibility. After dealing at considerable length with the chief points in the evidence given, his lordship said Kessowjee was liable for what Sakarchand paid up to Rs. 400 a share, whereas in a few instances, the price was under Rs. 400 a share. Sakarchand said he allowed for the difference in making up his account with Nursey for the excess payment over Rs. 400 a share. His lordship said with regard to the number of shares, that Sakarchand had stated that he took the whole number of 500 shares, and thus expended the whole of the two lakhs of rupees for which he had been supplied. In order to make out this he had to depend on his having received a number of shares bought by Nursey for cash and delivered after the 6th of December, 1878. He said that when he took up shares before the money was obtained from the Bank of Bombay, and recouped himself with Kessowjee's assent when the fund was placed in his hands. Having referred to the evidence in regard to this matter, his lordship said Sakarchand's assertion that he had taken a number of shares for cash, besides those spoken to by the plaintiff, was not seem worthy of credit. His mere possession of 500 shares was not conclusive that he could not have bought any number at about Rs. 70 per share, and this the plaintiff said was what he actually did. As the defendant had tried to impose on the court, he could not allow him credit for more than the number of shares distinctly proved to have been really delivered on Kessowjee Naik's account. There seemed to be 21 shares in excess of the 411, making in all 432 shares, at Rs. 400 a share = Rs. 172,800. The remainder of the two lakhs of rupees Sakarchand must pay to Kessowjee Naik, together with his costs of the suit. He must also deliver up the 432 shares. Interest on amount of judgment till satisfaction at 6 per cent.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A SUIT FOR COSTS.

ARDASIR AND HORMUSJEE *vs.* FRAMJEE DADABHOY AND OTHERS.

MR. HORMUSJEE, of Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, solicitors

of May, 1872. As soon as the harbour piers could be seen, it was observed with a feeling of relief, that the surface lines were intact, and that the Titan cranes, facing, and pointing, to one another at the sea ends of the piers, were in position. The surf was beating heavily on the beach to the north and south of the harbour; but within the harbour, though there was some sea on, the waves were much smaller and less powerful than those outside. As the day advanced, and the gale continued with unabated strength, the sea seemed to acquire additional vigour, and the waves curled along, and over the piers in rapid succession, and in great volume. At 10-30 a great sea that dashed against the wall at the extremity of the southern pier seemed to leap up 50 feet into the air, and almost immediately the Titan crane collapsed and disappeared. The position of the other Titan was now felt to be highly perilous, especially as there seemed an indication of a serious disturbance of the surface blocks of concrete just behind it, for the sea was sweeping over in an ominous manner. At 11-40, the second Titan fell, but it was full five minutes before its iron deck and tank, which were turned shorewards, as the crane lay on its side, became invisible. By this time the upper blocks of the southern pier for a length of, perhaps, 400 feet from the extremity, had been washed away, and the gap or opening between the two piers, which last night was the prescribed 650 feet, was increased by the subsidence of two piers or the washing away of the upper blocks, to about 1,200 feet. As the sea was no longer checked and broken by the narrow outlet it rolled tumultuously into the harbour, and caused a very high surf, which broke in walls of water on either side of the screwpile pier. Indeed the surf within the harbour, being confined within a comparatively small space by the arms of the piers, now became more heavy than the surf outside the work. Fortunately, the only vessels in the harbour are the Hobart and Salisbury hopper-barges which are in safety. There are a few masoolah boats tossing violently up and down, but no one is on board of them.

The Madras harbour has yet to be tried by what is called a "first-class cyclone." In the cyclone of 1872 the wind blew at the rate of 53 miles an hour, but the gale which is now blowing, has been marked by no stronger wind than one blowing at the rate of 24 miles an hour. But it has been pointed out by Mr. Parkes that "it is certain that the force of the sea at any spot is not in proportion to the force of wind at that spot. Some of the heaviest seas are accompanied by very little wind, and there is no evidence to show that the converse is not true, namely, that the strongest winds are not accompanied with the heaviest seas." It may therefore be inferred that the high sea of to-day has resulted rather from the cyclone in the Bay than from the gale which we are experiencing in Madras. It is too soon to say positively what has been the exact nature of the injury that the harbour works have sustained. That the harbour has not smallest right to be regarded as one of refuge has been strikingly demonstrated to-day. It is paradoxical, but it is none the less true, that during bad weather, when a secure anchorage may be of vital importance, vessels will be far safer outside of than within this harbour of ours which does not harbour, or shelter, when shelter is most needed. The Madras harbour is distinctly a fine weather one. We cannot therefore yet share Mr. Parkes's belief that "the harbour may be made and will soon be acknowledged to be as safe for a ship in a storm, as the open sea under sail or steam or the roadstead with a long cable out. It is feared that the rubble base upon which the blocks of concrete have been built have in some parts been undermined" and have subsided, and that the piers have sunk with them. A safer settlement of the superstructure may thus be obtained, and there may be no difficulty in restoring the piers to the height above water that they occupied yesterday. There is ground to hope, therefore, that the damage will admit of easy remedy, though the completion of the works must be retarded for several months by the loss of the Titans. A heavy addition to the cost of the work is inevitable, and this is the more to be regretted as up to date, Mr. Thorowgood has succeeded in keeping well within Mr. Parkes' modest estimate. It will occur to many people to enquire, if so much damage has resulted to the harbour works from a second class storm, such as causes no surprise at the in-setting of the north-east monsoon, what will happen to the piers if they are assailed by such a sea as we had in 1872, when Madras was in the centre of a cyclone, such as is looked for every ten years, or so, on this part of the coast?

The extremities of the piers are in 48 feet of water. A level bed of rubble stone, chiefly laterite, was constructed from the bed of the sea to a point about 24 feet below the surface of the open sea, and upon this base the concrete blocks of 27 tons weight have been built in the form of a solid upright wall 24 feet high. Mr. Parkes has not overlooked the danger connected with building a wall on the sand, but he relies upon the protection against disaster afforded by an "ample depth of foundation." He has argued that if the "natural foundation is solid rock we may build upon it with materials as solid as the rock itself, and Neptune is satisfied. But on the Madras shore there is no solid rock, there is nothing but sand, and in such a case the only security consists in depth" Mr. Parkes has ventured to "laugh at Neptune. He cannot touch our sandy bottom, because it is far below his limit of 24 feet. He cannot touch our rubble stone because it is far below his limit of 12 feet, and hitherto he has not been been able to disturb our blocks at the surface because they are too heavy for any force he has as yet been able to bring against them." Neptune has shown to-day that he is well able to knock 27 ton blocks out of his way; but if Mr. Parkes's theory be correct, the damage which the piers have sustained should be confined to the disarrangement of the blocks above the surface of the water. The loss, however, of the Titans, which as far as could be seen from the shore, were, notwithstanding their great weight, tilted over into the sea rather than hurled by the waves off their piers, would seem to indicate the importation into the harbour problem of a feature that was not anticipated by Mr. Parkes. He claims to have taken every precaution in the works that experience obtained in kindred works elsewhere has shown to be necessary. But he has said:—"If the sea finds a weak place in the Madras works it will teach a lesson which, I think, will be as new to other engineers as to myself, and I have that confidence in our resources that I feel sure we shall profit by the lesson so far that we shall without much difficulty find the way to repair the damage, and prevent its recurrence.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

DAMAGE BY THE HOTI FIRE.—We are informed that the loss of property involved in the great fire at Hoti Murdan is estimated at a lakh and fifteen thousand rupees, the owners in many cases being reduced to absolute penury.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DEATH OF A 'MILLIONAIRE.—We regret to announce the premature death of Mean Siraj-ud-din, the adopted son-and-heir to the immense estates of the late Mean Mahommed Sultan, the great contractor of Lahore. The vast landed possessions of Mean Sultan, including the Lunda Bazaar, and the Serai near the Railway Station which is known after his name, are rendered heirless, though some of them may possibly be retained by his creditors.—*Id.*

THE METROPOLITAN AT LAHORE.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, accompanied by his Private Chaplain, the Bishop of Lahore, and the Revd. W. Tribe, paid a visit to the High School at noon to-day; 49 of the 58 boys borne on the rolls were present. His Lordship went through the several classes, inspected the dormitory and refectory, and expressed himself very well satisfied with all he saw. The boys were given a half holiday for cricket, and amidst three hearty cheers for both their Lordships, the visitors took their departure.—*Id.*

LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes and rewards to the students of the Lahore Medical School was held in the Lawrence Hall last Saturday. Sir R. Egerton, K. C. S. I., presided, and a number of European ladies and gentlemen were present, among whom were Lady Egerton, Mrs. Brandreth, Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Davidson, the Bishop of Lahore, the Revd. R. Clarke the Revd. F. Sheriff, the Revd. H. U. Weitbrecht, A. Brandreth, Esq., Colonel Beadon, Captain Egerton, Dr. Townsend, C.B., Dr. Dickson, and the Principal and Professors of the school. A number of native gentlemen were also present, among whom were Rajah Hurbun Sing, Rai Mul Sing, Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Bhai Mian Sing, and several of the natives in practice in Lahore.—*Id.*

NEW RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB.—A correspondent writes to us that Mr. R. T. Mahon, at present acting as Director of State Railway stores [illegible] appointed Engineer-in-chief, and takes [illegible] has been of the Rewari-Hissar metre gauge [illegible] over charge present known as the Delhi-F[illegible]line (up to the about the 20th of this mont[illegible]rosepore line) on or the line to Ferozepore [illegible]. The continuation of entertained at present [illegible] and beyond is not to be and even the pr[illegible]. on financial considerations, been undertak[illegible]sent section would hardly have ment have [illegible]en at present, but that the Governings, &c[illegible] the line, creosoted sleepers, rails, crossaid [illegible]., all ready-made and only waiting to be down. All this material was ordered from England for one of the frontier railways—either the Kandahar or Jellalabad line—and had to be utilized. There are no engineering difficulties, no gradients or curves—all plain-sailing, Government insist that the most rigorous economy shall be exercised. The P. N. S. Railway has been a bitter experience, and Government, from being recklessly extravagant, is now disposed to be shabby. With earthwork at Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet, and ballast (of stone to be found along the line) at Rs. 3-12 per 100 cubic feet, can it surprise any one to learn that contractors are not crowding round the construction officers? Large contracts are not to be given on this line. About 12 chains at the outside are to be given at a time to a single individual. The prospect of men taking this piece-meal work turning millionaires and going up to the hills and buying house property on a large scale, is under these circumstances very remote.—*Id.*

LICENCE-TAX IN THE N. W. P.—From the Lieutenant Governor's review of the report on the Licence-tax operations in the North-West Provinces, it appears that, there has been "a tendency on the part of the tahsildars and others to overestimate incomes." "The number of persons originally assessed was larger than it ought to have been." The "large number of refunds in the majority of the Oudh districts and in the N.-W. P. districts of Furruckabad, Lalitpur, Fatehpur, and Ghazipur" are an "unfavourable feature of the return." "In Lucknow it is clear that the original assessments were pitched too high." "The assessments of [illegible] were also clearly too high at first." The administration of the tax in Partabgarh appears more open to question than any other district in the Provinces." "The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner cannot but view these results with satisfaction." All these sentences we (*Pioneer*) have extracted textually from the Secretarial review of the report. If the last does not seem to fit in with the others that is no fault of ours. In the review it does not stand in immediate juxtaposition with the others quoted, it is true, but there it is, and there are the others too.

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La Noblesse Pomade,
For promoting the Growth of the Hair. No. 233, Rs. 2-8.
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Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour. No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.
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Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance, No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.
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Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.
FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.
LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.
THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,
Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

NOTICES.

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Sold by all Stationers.
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NOTICE.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES FOR THE YEAR 1882.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CONSUMABLE STORES required for the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway from the 1st January to 31st December, 1882.

Application for Specification and conditions of Contract to be made to the Storekeeper, B. G. Railway, Ghadechi.

Tenders should be addressed to "the Manager, B. G. Railway, Ghadechi, and should be superscribed "Tenders for the annual Supply of Consumable Stores," under sealed covers on the prescribed form, and should be delivered at the Manager's Office by noon on 1st December, 1881.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Storekeeper, B. G. Railway.
Ghadechi, 29th October, 1881.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties quickened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLNI—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid, made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely restore the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIRRESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
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Specially valuable Pills for moderate abuse and traveller.

NOTICES.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH ARAB HORSES, PER S. S. KING ARTHUR FROM BUSSORAH.
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Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable No. 145, Oct. 18, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE MYROBOLLAN or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1881-82 is estimated at:
In Belgaum ..5,000 Kandies of 560 lbs. each.
In Kanara ..4,700 Kandies of 560 lbs. each.
For particulars and terms of sale apply to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division in Kanara, between the date of this publication and the end of December, 1881.
W. PEYTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.
Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 4th November, 1881.

FOR SALE, MANGALORE TILES, Flat and Ridge—
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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